TOTALLY GEODESIC HYPERSURFACES OF KÄHLER MANIFOLDS

SAMUEL IRVING GOLDBERG
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It is known that a $C^\infty$ orientable totally umbilical hypersurface $P$ with nonzero mean curvature of a Kaehler manifold $M$ is a normal contact manifold. Moreover, if $M = C^n$ with the flat Kaehler metric, $P$ can be realized as a normal contact metric manifold of positive constant curvature. It is the main purpose of this paper to obtain corresponding results for co-symplectic manifolds.

The direct product of two normal almost contact manifolds can be endowed with a complex structure. For cosymplectic manifolds more is obtained. Indeed, the direct product of two cosymplectic manifolds can be given a Kaehlerian structure. This is particularly true of orientable totally geodesic hypersurfaces of a Kaehler manifold.

Our notion of a cosymplectic manifold differs from the one given by P. Libermann in [3] and was given by D. Blair [1].

**Theorem 1.** A necessary and sufficient condition that a $C^\infty$ orientable hypersurface $P$ of a Kaehler manifold $M$ be cosymplectic with almost contact form $\eta$ is that its second fundamental form $H$ be proportional to $\eta \otimes \eta$, that is

$$H = h\eta \otimes \eta,$$

where $h = H(\xi, \xi)$, the vector field $\xi$ being the contravariant form of $\eta$ with respect to the almost contact metric.

**Corollary 1.** A $C^\infty$ orientable totally geodesic hypersurface of a Kaehler manifold is a cosymplectic manifold.

A corresponding result was obtained by Y. Tashiro [6] for totally umbilical hypersurfaces.

For complete simply connected cosymplectic manifolds an application of the de Rham decomposition theorem (see [2]) yields

**Corollary 2.** A $C^\infty$ complete simply connected orientable totally geodesic hypersurface of a Kaehler manifold is a product with one factor Kaehlerian.

**Theorem 2.** A cosymplectic hypersurface of $C^n$ with the flat Kaehler metric is locally flat.
For the corresponding statement concerning normal contact hypersurfaces the reader is referred to [6].

A. Morimoto [4] has shown that the direct product of two normal almost contact manifolds can be given a complex structure. For cosymplectic manifolds we obtain more.

**Theorem 3.** The direct product of two cosymplectic manifolds can be given a Kaehlerian structure.

Applying Corollary 1 we obtain

**Corollary 3.** The direct product of two $C^\infty$ orientable totally geodesic hypersurfaces of a Kaehler manifold is a Kaehler manifold.

2. Almost contact manifolds. An almost contact structure $(\phi, \xi, \eta)$ on a $(2n + 1)$-dimensional $C^\infty$ manifold $P$ is given by a tensor field $\phi$ of type $(1,1)$, a vector field $\xi$ and a 1-form $\eta$ on $P$ called the contact form such that

\begin{align}
\eta(\xi) &= 1 , \\
\phi(\xi) &= 0 , \quad \eta \circ \phi = 0 , \\
\phi^2 &= -I + \eta(\cdot)\xi ,
\end{align}

where $I$ is the identity transformation field. If $P$ has a $(\phi, \xi, \eta)$-structure then we can find a Riemann metric $(\cdot, \cdot)$ such that

\begin{align}
\eta = (\xi, \cdot) , \\
(\phi X, \phi Y) &= (X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y) ,
\end{align}

so that $\phi$ is skew-symmetric with respect to $(\cdot, \cdot)$. $P$ is then said to have a $(\phi, \xi, \eta, (\cdot, \cdot))$-structure.

The almost contact structure is called normal if for any vector fields $X, Y$ on $P$

\begin{equation}
[X, Y] + [\phi X, Y] + [X, \phi Y] - [\phi X, \phi Y] = d\eta(X, Y)\xi .
\end{equation}

A $(2n + 1)$-dimensional $C^\infty$ manifold is said to have a contact structure, and is then called a contact manifold, if it carries a global 1-form $\eta$ such that

$$\eta \wedge (d\eta)^n \neq 0 .$$

It can be shown that there exists a $(\phi, \xi, \eta, (\cdot, \cdot))$-structure on a contact manifold $P$ such that
\[ d\eta = (\phi X, Y) . \]

\( P \) is then called a contact metric manifold.

An almost contact metric structure \((\phi, \xi, \eta, (,))\) is called quasi-Sasakian if it is normal and its fundamental form \(\Phi\), where \(\Phi(X, Y) = (\phi X, Y)\), is closed. The quasi-Sasakian manifolds may be classified according to the rank of \(\eta\). The 1-form \(\eta\) has rank \(2p\) if \((d\eta)^p \neq 0\) and \(\eta \wedge (d\eta)^p = 0\), and has rank \(2p + 1\) if \(\eta \wedge (d\eta)^p \neq 0\) and \((d\eta)^{p+1} = 0\). There are no quasi-Sasakian structures of even rank \([1]\). If the rank is maximal, the almost contact manifold is a Sasakian manifold, and if the rank is 1, it is a cosymplectic manifold.

3. Almost contact hypersurfaces. Let \(M\) be an almost hermitian manifold of real dimension \(2n\) with almost complex structure tensor \(J\). Then, in terms of the hermitian metric \(\langle , \rangle\) of \(M\)

\[(3.1) \quad \langle Jx, Jy \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \]

for every pair of tangent vectors \(x, y \in M_m\)—the tangent space at \(m \in M\). If \(P\) is a smooth orientable hypersurface imbedded in \(M\) with imbedding \(i: P \rightarrow M\), the induced metric on \(P\) is defined in terms of the metric on \(M\) by

\[(3.2) \quad \langle x, y \rangle = \langle i_* x, i_* y \rangle \]

for each pair of tangent vectors \(x, y \in P_m\).

A Riemannian connexion \(D\) on a Riemannian manifold with metric \(\langle , \rangle\) is characterized by the properties:

(a) \[ D_x Y - D_y X = [X, Y] \quad \text{and} \]

(b) \[ Z\langle X, Y \rangle = \langle D_z X, Y \rangle + \langle X, D_z Y \rangle . \]

Let \(N_m\) be the unit normal of \(P\) at \(m\) with orientation determined by that of \(P\). Let \(\nabla\) be the Riemannian connexion on \(M\). The Weingarten map \(W: P_m \rightarrow P_m\) is given by

\[(3.3) \quad W(x) = \nabla_x N_m , \quad x \in P_m . \]

(We write \(x\) for \(i_* x\) in the sequel, with no resulting confusion, in order to simplify our notation.) The second fundamental form \(H: P_m \times P_m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\) of \(P\) is the symmetric bilinear form

\[(3.4) \quad H(x, y) = (Wx, y) . \]

If \(D\) is the induced Riemannian connexion on \(P\), then

\[(3.5) \quad D_x Y = \nabla_x Y + H(x, y)N_m , \]

where \(x \in P_m\) and \(Y\) is a vector field on \(P\) extending \(y\). Set
(3.6) \[ \eta(x) = \langle Jx, N \rangle, \quad x \in P_m \]
and
(3.7) \[ \Phi(x, y) = \langle Jx, y \rangle, \quad x, y \in P_m . \]

Formula (3.1) says that \( \Phi \) is skew-symmetric with respect to \( \langle , \rangle \). If \( \xi = (\eta, ) \) is the contravariant form of \( \eta \) with respect to \( ( , ) \), then \( \xi \) is a vector field on \( P \) with the property
(3.8) \[ J\xi = N . \]

Thus,
(3.9) \[
(\xi(\xi)\Phi)(X) = \Phi(\xi, X) \\
= \langle J\xi, X \rangle \text{ by (3.7)} \\
= \langle N, X \rangle \text{ by (3.8)} \\
= 0 ,
\]
where \( X \in E(P) \), the module of vector fields on \( P \).

Now, in terms of \( \Phi \) and \( ( , ) \) an endomorphism \( \phi \) of \( E(P) \) is defined by the equation
(3.10) \[ (\phi X, Y) = \Phi(X, Y) , \quad X, Y \in E(P) . \]

Since \( \Phi \) is skew-symmetric
(3.11) \[ (\phi X, Y) = -(X, \phi Y) . \]

Moreover,
\[ \phi X = JX - \eta(X)N , \quad X \in E(P) . \]

It follows that
(3.13) \[ (\phi X, \phi Y) = (X, Y) - \eta(X)\eta(Y) . \]

For, by (3.10), (3.7), (3.12) and (3.6), \( (\phi X, \phi Y) = \Phi(X, \phi Y) = \langle JX, \phi Y \rangle = \langle JX, JY - \eta(Y)N \rangle = \langle JX, JY \rangle - \eta(Y)\langle JX, N \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle - \eta(Y)\eta(X) . \)

In addition, since \( (\phi^* X, Y) = -(\phi X, \phi Y) = \eta(X)\eta(Y) - (X, Y) \)
(3.14) \[ \phi^* X = -X + \eta(X)\xi . \]

Applying (3.9) and (3.10), we obtain
(3.15) \[ \phi \xi = 0 . \]

Thus, from (3.11) and (3.13)
(3.16) \[ \eta \circ \phi = 0 . \]
We conclude that, $P$ has a $(\phi, \xi, \eta, (, ))$-structure.

**Proposition 1.** A $C^\infty$ orientable hypersurface $P$ of an almost hermitian manifold $M$ has a naturally induced almost contact structure.

If the fundamental 2-form $\Omega$ of $M$ where $\Omega(X, Y) = \langle JX, Y \rangle$ is closed (that is, if $M$ is an almost Kaehler manifold) then $\Phi$ is closed. Indeed, $\Phi = i^*\Omega$ directly from the definitions of $\Phi$ and $\Omega$.

We compute $D_x\Phi$:

$$
(D_x\Phi)(Y, Z) = X\Phi(Y, Z) - \Phi(D_xY, Z) - \Phi(Y, D_xZ)
$$

$$
= X(\phi Y, Z) + (\phi Z, D_xY) - (\phi Y, D_xZ)
$$

$$
= X\langle JY, Z \rangle + \langle JZ, \nabla_x Y \rangle - \langle JY, \nabla_x Z \rangle
$$

$$
= \langle \eta(Z)N, \nabla_x Y \rangle + \langle \eta(Y)N, \nabla_x Z \rangle
$$

$$
= (\nabla_x \Omega)(Y, Z) - \eta(Z)\langle N, \nabla_x Y \rangle + \eta(Y)\langle N, \nabla_x Z \rangle
$$

$$
= (\nabla_x \Omega)(Y, Z) + \eta(Z)H(X, Y) - \eta(Y)H(X, Z)
$$

for all $X, Y, Z \in E(P)$.

If $M$ is Kaehlerian, $\nabla_x \Omega = 0$, so

$$
(3.17) \quad (D_x\Phi)(Y, Z) = \eta(Z)H(X, Y) - \eta(Y)H(X, Z).
$$

Moreover,

$$
(3.18) \quad (D_x\eta)(Y) = H(X, \phi Y).
$$

For,

$$
(D_x\eta)(Y) = (Y, D_x\xi)
$$

$$
= \langle Y, \nabla_x \xi \rangle \text{ by (3.5)}
$$

$$
= \langle JY, J\nabla_x \xi \rangle \text{ by (3.1)}
$$

$$
= \langle JY, \nabla_x J\xi \rangle \text{ since } \nabla_x \Omega \text{ vanishes}
$$

$$
= \langle JY, \nabla_x N \rangle \text{ by (3.8)}
$$

$$
= (\phi Y, WX) \text{ by (3.3)}
$$

$$
= (W\phi Y, X) \text{ since } W \text{ is self-adjoint}
$$

$$
= H(X, \phi Y) \text{ by (3.4)}.
$$

4. **Proof of Theorem 1.** If $H = h\eta \otimes \eta$, then by (3.17), $D_x\Phi = 0$, and by (3.18), $(D_x\eta)(Y) = h\eta(X)\eta(\phi Y) = 0$ since $P$ is almost contact. Since $\phi$ has vanishing covariant derivative it is easily seen that $P$ is normal. Indeed, it is easily checked that (2.5) is satisfied for a basis of coordinate vector fields compatible with $\phi$. Hence, $P$ is cosymplectic. Observe that $h = H(\xi, \xi)$.

Conversely, if the almost contact structure on $P$ is cosymplectic,
$D\eta$ vanishes (see [1]). Consequently, by (3.18), $H(X, \phi Y) = 0$, $X$, $Y \in E(P)$. Hence, $H(X, \phi^2 Y) = 0$ implies $H(X, Y) = \eta(Y)H(X, \xi)$. But $H(X, \xi) = \eta(X)H(\xi, \xi)$, so

$$H(X, Y) = H(\xi, \xi)\eta(X)\eta(Y).$$

**REMARKS.** (a) A simply connected totally geodesic orientable hypersurface of a Kaehler manifold cannot be compact, since otherwise its first betti number is not zero by virtue of the fact that $\eta$ is harmonic.

(b) Observe that the vector field $\xi$ of Theorem 1 is a characteristic vector of $H$.

**PROPOSITION 2.** A sufficient condition that a $C^\infty$ orientable hypersurface $P$ of a Kaehler manifold $M$ be a contact metric manifold is that

$$H = \lambda( , ) + \mu \eta \otimes \eta,$$

where $( , )$ is the almost contact metric and $\eta$ the almost contact form of $P$.

**Proof.** If $H = \lambda( , ) + \mu \eta \otimes \eta$, then by (3.18),

$$2d\eta(X, Y) = (D_\eta \eta)(X) - (D_\eta \eta)(Y) = H(Y, \phi X) - H(X, \phi Y)
\quad = \lambda[(Y, \phi X) - (X, \phi Y)] = 2\lambda \Phi(X, Y).$$

Since $M$ is a Kaehler manifold $\Phi$ is closed. Thus, $\lambda$ is a constant and $\Phi = d\eta'$ where $\lambda \eta' = \eta$.

Observe that $\lambda + \mu = H(\xi, \xi)$.

Theorem 2 is an immediate consequence of the well-known formula

$$K_s(X, Y) = K_s(X, Y) - [H(X, X)H(Y, Y) - (H(X, Y))^2],$$

where $X, Y \in P_m$ is an orthonormal pair. For, $K_s = 0$ and $H(X, Y) = h\eta(X)\eta(Y)$.

**Proof of Theorem 3.** Let $P_1$ and $P_2$ be almost contact manifolds with almost contact structures $(\phi_i, \xi_i, \eta_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, respectively. Then, an almost complex structure $J$ is induced on the product manifold $P_1 \times P_2$ (see [4]). In fact, for $x_i \in P_{is}$, $i = 1, 2$ we set

$$(4.1) \quad J_{(m_1, m_2)}(x_1, x_2) = (\phi_1 x_1 - \eta_2(x_2)\xi_1, \phi_2 x_2 + \eta_1(x_1)\xi_2).$$

Now, for $i = 1, 2$, let $P_i$ be given a cosymplectic structure with underlying almost contact structure $(\phi_i, \xi_i, \eta_i)$. Since these structures on $P_1$ and $P_2$ are normal the almost complex structure $J$ defined by (4.1) on the product manifold $M = P_1 \times P_2$ comes from a complex structure. Define a metric $g$ on $M$ by $g_i + g_2$ where $g_i(i = 1, 2)$ is the almost contact metric of $P_i$. Defining a 2-form $\Omega$ on $M$ by
\[ \Omega = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 + \eta_1 \wedge \eta_2 , \]

we see that \( \Omega \) has maximal rank since \( \Phi_i \) has this property on \( P_i \), \( i = 1, 2 \). Moreover, since \( \Phi_1, \Phi_2, \eta_1 \), and \( \eta_2 \) are closed, so is \( \Omega \). It is not difficult to check that

\[ g(X, Y) = \Omega(X, JY) , \]

so \( \Omega \) is the Kaehler form of the Kaehler manifold \((M, J, g)\).

REFERENCES

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leonard E. Baum and George Roger Sell, <em>Growth transformations for</em></td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functions on manifolds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Gilbert Bray, <em>A note on CLT groups</em></td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Robert Chernoff, Richard Anthony Rasala and William Charles</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterhouse, <em>The Stone-Weierstrass theorem for valuable fields</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Napier Clark, <em>On matrices associated with generalized</em></td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpolation problems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Brian Darst and Euline Irwin Green, <em>On a Radon-Nikodym</em></td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theorem for finitely additive set functions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Louis DeVito, <em>A note on Eberlein’s theorem</em></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. H. Doyle, III and John Gilbert Hocking, <em>Proving that wild</em></td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cells exist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie C. Glaser, <em>Uncountably many almost polyhedral</em></td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild (k − 2)-cells in E^k for k ≥ 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Irving Goldberg, <em>Totally geodesic hypersurfaces</em></td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Kaehler manifolds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Goldsmith, <em>On the multiplicative properties of arithmetic</em></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack D. Gray, <em>Local analytic extensions of the resolvent</em></td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Carlyle Johnsen, David Lewis Outcalt and Adil Mohamed Yaqub,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Commutativity theorems for nonassociative rings with a finite</em></td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division ring homomorphic image</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>André (Piotrowsky) De Korvin, <em>Normal expectations in von Neumann</em></td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algebras</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Donald Kuelbs, <em>A linear transformation theorem for analytic</em></td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feynman integrals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Kuich, <em>Quasi-block-stochastic matrices</em></td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard G. Levin, <em>On commutative, nonpotent archimedean</em></td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semigroups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. McLaughlin, <em>Functions represented by Rademacher series</em></td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvin R. Putnam, <em>Singular integrals and positive kernels</em></td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold G. Rutherford, II, <em>Characterizing primes in some noncommutative rings</em></td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin L. Schwartz, <em>On interchange graphs</em></td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satish Shirali, <em>On the Jordan structure of complex Banach</em></td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>algebras</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl J. Taft, <em>A counter-example to a fixed point conjecture</em></td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Roger Teller, <em>On abelian pseudo lattice ordered groups</em></td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>